NOW WE'LL SEE IF IT'S DRY.

ASSOCIATION SALOON MEN ADVISED TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

Jedge Beckman Says Beer Selling Can He Proved by Circumstantial Evidence Without Tasting-Mullian, the First Man Ratironded in General Sessions. Gets a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

If the members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Central Association are in sympathy with the action of the Executive Committee of that body it is likely that to-day will be nearly as dry as next Sunday. The Presidents of the various district branches of the association have been informed of the action of the Excise Committee and have been asked to do all in their power to see that the members of the association live apto-day to the spirit of the resolutions deciding to close, although there can be no formal action until after to-day. The general meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday evening a the Lexington Avenue Opera House. There are not a few rebellious spirits among the saloot keepers in the association, and it is probable that there will be a hot time. The police author ities say they will not relax their vigilance today on account of the promises of the saloun

FOLICEMEN NEED NOT TASTE BEER TO MAKE A Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court handed down an important decision yesterday in the case of August Elder, the bartender for William Von Heim of Fifty-second street and Ninth avenue. Elder was convicted before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions of violating the Exrise law and sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs. The evidence against bim was the tesony of a policeman who swore that he looked into the saloon over a fanlight and saw Elder passing drinks over the bar which looked like beer, and receiving money for them. Lawyer House, counsel for Elder, maintained that he prosecution was bound to prove that the beverage served was alcoholic. On this ground he asked for a certificate of reasonable doubt, Justice Beckman denies the application. In his opinion be says:

There is no such stringent rule of evidence sathis. It is not the policy of the law to defeat its ewn ends by requiring in the prosecution of offenders against it a grade of proof so rarely abtairable that convictions would become practically impossible, or at least very rare. The prosis in the case to which I have referred were supplemented by other evidence which strongly tended to show that the defendant was serving one of the prohibited liquids. But it is quite unnecessary for me to review all the facts income of the prohibited liquids. But it is quite unnecessary for me to review all the facts income of the property of the property of the say that, taking all of the evidence together, it was sommiantly sufficient to support an inference on the part of the jury that the liquid was sheen, and that it was served by the defendant. It was he duty to call the attention of the jury, as he did, to the elements in the case which made for or against the defendant, and to instruct them as to the manner in which they should consider and weigh the evidence, reminding the jury, as he also did, that they were the sole indices of the facts. For these reasons the motion for the certificate is denied."

This is regarded as important because it has been held by the Justices of the Special Seasions and police magistrates time and again that a sold had no case. pro is in the case to which I have referred were

and police magistrates time and again that a policeman who had not tasted the beverages soid had no case.

JEDICIAL DOUBT IF MULLINA'S CONVICTION WILL STAND.

Saloon Keeper Dennis Mullins, the first of the saloon keepers accused of violating the Excise law who had their cases transferred to General Sessiona, to be tried and sentenced in that court, secured yesterday, from Justice Heekman of the Supreme Court, a certificate of reasonable doubt of the correctness of his conviction. He was fined \$250 and sentenced to thirty days in fail. His case had much to do with the stamped thereafter to plead guilty and depend on the clemency of the Court. Judge Beekman says:

"The acts for which the defendant is sought to be held criminally liable were committed by his bartender. The law as it now stands considers a person concerned in the commission of a misdemeanor, whether he directly commits the act or aids and absts a principal.

"In the course of this trial a record of the Excise law on the day and at the piace in question was admitted in evidence; and the lary was instructed by the learned Recorder in his charge that this was prima facis evidence was made that the facise is was violated. While under the old law such a record was admissible on the trial of the indictment of the pronicipal, which was a necessary part of the pronicy allowed such a record of conviction of the commission of an offence on the trial of another has always been regarded as an exception to the general rule of evidence making a record admissible only against a person who was privy to ft, and in this State has been asnetioned in the past on the ground as accessory. Hut the delimination between principals and accessory has been abolished, and the rule making and accessory has been abolished, and the rule making and accessory.

conviction or the principal was a necessary part of the people's case on the trial of an accessory. But the distinction between principals and accessories has been abolished, and the rule making such records admissible necessarily disappears with the law upon which their justification rested. A serious doubt therefore arises, which the defendant is entitled to have solved on his appeal, whether the admission in evidence of the record in question was not prejudicial error but for which he would not have been convicted. It is true that the bartender himself was put upon the witness stand and testified to the violation of the law.

But the defendant was entitled to have the jury consider the evidence given by the witness before them with respect to its credibility, unsafected by judicial findings, acts, or statements in proceedings held elsewhere, to which the defendant was an entire stranger. The contention, therefore, of the counsel for the defendant in proper dings held elsewhere, to which the defeddant was an entire stranger. The contention, therefore, of the counsel for the defendant,
not only that this record was inadmissible for
the purposes for which it was offered and al
inted, but that it may well have prejudicially
affected the defendant's case with the jury is, in
miscinnen, so far well founded as to raise a
reas hable doubt that the conviction will stand
on the appeal. In view of this conclusion, the
orderly and proper administration of justice redures that the defendant, whatever may be the
moral evidence of his guilt, should be relieved,
as the law requires, from the operation of his
sentence while the question of the validity of
his emiscience is no its way to an appellate trihinal for review and determination.

Foil was offered for Mullins yeaterday, but
as liceopiet foof was not on hand Mullins is still as Recorder Goff was not on hand Mullins is still in the Tombs.

Tombs, rict Attorney Fellows has given orders be excise cases are to be rushed through District Attorney Fellows has given that the excise cases are to be rushed through that the excise cases are to be rushed through as tast as possible. Twenty cases which were treaty for the consideration of the Grand Jury to Friday and seven others transferred yesterday, will be presented to that body to-morrow merning. There have been 160 cases in all transferred to the General Sessions since the rush began.

MISIERY IN NYACK.

A Skull Found Under the Stoop of an Old House, with a Bullet Hole in It. NTACE, Aug. 24. - A skull with a bullet hole behind the left ear and several bones of a human body, which were found under an old back stoop of a house on Jackson avenue, this place. occupying the attention of Coroner Felter of Plerment this evening. The house where the portions of a human skeleton were found is occupied by Eimer Ackerman, a carpenter, and mily. The house is an old one, and in the rear is a stoop which has stood for several years. Mr. Ackerman's young son was poking his hand in the soft earth under the stoop when it came contact with a hard object. Catching hold of and pulling it out, he was horrified to find a

the boy told his mother, who was much furthered, and when Mr. Ackerman came fourthered, and when Mr. Ackerman came fourthered, and when Mr. Ackerman came fourthered, and when Mr. Ackerman came for a say belong to various parts of a human leafy. An examination of the skull revealed a milet hole behind the left car. The shot was fired on a level, as the hole went straight in, and it must have been fired by some other person, as a suitche would naturally fire upward. I was also seen that the bones had been cut hiroigh, indicating that the body had been cut hiroigh indicating that the body had been cut hiroigh indicating that the body had been cut hiroigh a middle-aged or old man, and must have been hidden several years.

Rubbed by the fifrt He Filrted With, each Faley, a painter living at Williams hedge, rode up town on a Third avenue cable

ar at 1 e'clock on Saturday morning. He got " at Fourteenth street, and Lizzie Bennett of Fast 102d street, Emms Brown of 44 Great ones atreet, William Banner, and Albert Mason of that Eighth avenue, occupied a seat in front of him. The girls got into conversation with his and Lizze went back and sation beside into the contained a small amount of Foley's pocketook. It contained a small amount of money and his railroad ticket to will amount of money and his railroad ticket to will amount of money and his railroad ticket to will amount of the car and the country lumped after her. He caught the girl, the bis clothing almost off in fighting lighting lighting lighting.

sine was joined in her dight by her three com-parisons, who were hearled off by a policeman and arrested at Ninety-seventh street. The four were held in \$1,500 ball each by Magistrate plants. The pocautoook was not recovered.

DRAMA SHOW AT ATLANTA.

A Model Theater, a Stock Play, Prize Per

When the Atlanta Exposition was first talked of Mrs. M. L. Littleton of Atlanta conceived the idea of having an exhibit that would infustrate the drama up to date. So she consulted some theatrical people, and they all approved of her ideas. The result is that a model theatre is be ing erected on the Exposition grounds at Atlanta, at a cost of \$30,000. It will illustrate theatrical architecture up to date, and the furishings will consist of exhibits that will be entered for prize medals. The building will have two roof gardens, one of which will be froe to the public, and a theatrical museum, wherein theatrical curios and relics will be exhibited. Then there will be a portrait gallery, which will contain the pictures of players, play writers, and managers of the present day and those who have passed away. Dates will be given to

who have passed away. Dates will be given to the leading stock companies of the country, and prizes such as they may merit will be awarded to them, and "the ten best plays written by women" will be produced.

Then there will be a stock play that will be produced twice or three times a week while the Exposition is open. This play has been written especially for the new theatre, and is based on the life of Hernando de Soto. The play was written by Frederick C. Drake of this city, and is based on suggestions furnished by Mrs. Littleton.

Attached to the building there will be a re-ception room, wherein Mrs. Littleton and other ladies of Atlanta will entertain visiting actresses and other people famous in the theatrical profession.

The new theatre will seat 2.000 people, and will be opened about Oct. 20.

KING CALLAHAN'S CEILING.

A Great Commotion When It Went Down

on the Lunch Counter. Patrick Callahan, alias King Callahan, who recently leaped from the Brooklyn Bridge, had another adventure yesterday morning. The scene of this was in Felix McGorry's saloon, corner of Spring street and West Broadway, where Callahan is employed as a bartender. About a month ago McGorry's place caught fire, and the water used to quench the fire evidently loosened the plastering on the celling of

the saloon. Yesterday morning a colored man came into the place, and, after placing a large tin pall on the bar, with instructions to Callahan to fill it

the bar, with instructions to Callahan to fill it with beer, walked over to the free lunch counter and began to eat.

Ernest Doerr, who attends the lunch counter, was carving and replacing the viands, which a negro sad a drummer named August Kuozman were consuming. They were all engaged in a general conversation about the West Broadway and Third street disaster, when suddenly the plaster, covering a space about six feet square, fell. square, fell.

Henry Quinn, a young puglist who was standing near the door, escaped without a scratch. All the other persons in the saloon were hurt. The noise and dust soon gathered a

large crowd.

It is said that Callahan, who was struck on the shoulder by a large piece of plaster, leaped clear over the bar and swinging doors into the street; but this he denies. The man who had deposited the growler on the bar left without ceremony and without stopping even to claim the pail. He was white when he went out, but the change of color was due to plaster.

No one was a seriously injured.

WANTED THE HORSE IN COURT. Wormser Wished Him as an Exhibit in

Louis Wormser, a Frenchman, of 690 Grand street, Brooklyn, buys horses and brings them to this city, where he either swaps or sells them. On Friday morning he paid the ferriage on a recent acquisition in horseflesh, and started for the east side, leading the horse through the streets and stopping to dicker with any one who would lend an ear.

Near Grand street he met Jacob Bundy, a Russian expressman, who lives at 45 Essex street. He offered to trade for Bundy's horse

and \$25 to boot.
"I'll give you \$15," said Bundy.
"Done," cried Wormser, and he quickly pocketed the money.

The alacrity with which Wormser accepted
The alacrity be suspicious and upon

The alacrity with which Wormser accepted his offer caused Bundy to be suspicious, and upon a more careful examination he found that the horse was not only wind-broken and spavined, but that he kicked. Then Bundy wanted his money back, but Wormser held that it was as square a horse deal as could be expected, and refused to recensider it.

Just then Policeman Dooley happened along, and concluded to estile the difference by arresting them both. Yesterday morning, when arraigned before Magistrate Deucli in the Essex Market Court, the two men wanted the horse led into the court room, that the Magistrate might decide upon his merits.

Wormser was much chagrined when told that he must return the money to Bundy and declare the deal off. Upon being released Wormser immediately sold the horse for \$5.

ASSESSMENT COMPANY PAILS.

Samuel J. Foley Appointed Receiver for

Assemblyman Samuel J. Foley has been appointed by Judge Glegerich of the Court of ommon Pleas receiver of the Legion of Jus tice, an assessment insurance company which had offices at 57 and 59 East Fourth street. The receiver's bond was fixed at \$1,000. The anplication for the receiver was made by Attorney-General Hancock at the instance of Herman G. Leew of 280 Broadway, who, as attorney for Nicholas Kleber of Jersey City, secured a judgment of \$800 against the insurance com-

judgment of \$800 against the insurance company on Aug. 13.

The judgment was on a claim for \$2,000 insurance of the life of John Reuter, who died on Nov. 17, 1892, and was assigned to the plaintiff by Reuter's widow. When the action was brought the insurance company consented to pay the judgment if it were entered for only \$800. This was agreed to, but after the judgment was entered it was not paid. An order was entered yesterday by Judge Giegerich for the sequestration of the company's property.

The company, which has been in existence for about ten years, has councils throughout the State. It is one of the many assessment insurance companies which the hard times have forced under. It had about 2,500 members.

CARELESS BUILDERS LIABLE, If Disaster Results from Laying Founds tions on Bad Ground.

Assistant District Attorney Battle, who was in charge of the District Attorney's office yesterday, said that the defects in the building laws which were pointed out in a letter printed in yesterday's SUN would not affect the prosecution of the persons who affect the prosecution of the might be declared to be responsible for the disaster in the Ireland building.

"The building law," he said, "does not re"The building law," he said, "does not re"The building law," he said, be said, be said, and are avaidable or borings shall be "The building law." he said, "does not require that any excavations or borings shall be made to determine whether the sub-soil is firm or not, but the builders should take these measures, and if they do not they are criminally liable for manelaughter, if a death result from their negligence or failure to do so."

Even the Wicked Must Have Homes, Justice Jerome had Detectives O'Rourke and Zimmerman of Capt, Eakins's command before him in Chambers yesterday in relation to 230 Thompson street, in which house Seaman Singleton said that he had been robbed of \$15 by Alice Wilson on Friday. The detectives said that it was a furnished room house, and

said that it was a furnished room house, and that women of the street have rooms there by the week."

"That's all right, "said Justice Jerome, "these women must live somewhere. But if they take three or four men to their rooms a night, the premises constitute a disorderly house."

The detectives said two or three proprietors of 230 Thompson street-had been arrested at different times, but that each time a new man would take charge of the place.

Herman Schlechter and Amelia Gluvett, the alleged proprietor and housekeeper of 230 Thompson street, were released in \$500 each.

Count von Hurenett Honorably Discharged. Count Albert von Hurenett, the artist, who says that he is a member of an Austrian noble family, and who was arrested on Friday night because he found after eating 50 cents' worth because he found after eating 50 cents' worth of food in a restaurant at 1,164 Broadway that he had no monoy in his pockets with which to pay the bill, was discharged by Magistrate Brann in the Jelierzon Market Court yeaterday. In discharging the prisoner the Magistrate remarked that it was a shame to have a man arrested for such a thing as had happened to the prisoner. He also told the head waiter of the restaurant that he had so right to ask a policeman to arrest Von Hurenett.

No Law to Prevent Burning Rubbish,

A lot of rubbish was found on fire in the yard of 132 East Eighty-sixth street early yesterday morning. John Grogan, who lives on the premises, had set fire to the stuff to destroy it. He was arrested and arraigned at the Harlem Police Court, before Magistrate Simms, who, after examining the case, discharged Grogan. He declared that there was no law to prevent Grogan from burning his rubbish. " the tributes seen a strategy of the series seems areas areas and the Late Consider the at the seen as the seen a PORTES AND ARTEST AND ADDRESS OF

AS GUILTY AS BARKEEPERS

SALOON PROPRIETORS MAT BE AR RESTED ON WARRANTS.

Magistrate Kudlich's Decision on Much Controverted Point in the Excise Law Saloon Respers Are Held Respon-sible for the Acts of Their Employees. City Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of John J. Hughes, charged with selling liquor on Sunday at his saloon at 793 Third avenue. The decision involves the question of the power of a Magistrate to issue a warrant against the proprietor of a saloon whose employee has been arrested for violating the

Excise law. The decision is as follows: The Penal Code, section 29, provides that a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offence or aids or abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who, directly or indirectly, counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal. Section 31 sets forth that a person who commits or participates in an act which would make him an accessory if the crime committed were a felony may be indicted and nunished as such if the crime be a misdemeaner. There can hardly be room for doubt in the proposition that where the proprietor is physically present when the acts constituting a violation of the law are committed he may be held as a principal.

There is, however, room for contention on the question as to whether he can be held in a case where a violation has been committed not in his physical presence. In People agt. Lyon 'The absence of the defendant from the State required no more proof to establish his guilt than would have been required if he had been in the city and had not actually participated in the particular act in question. In either case it would depend upon his relation to the transaction arising out of the fact whether the instumentality could be treated as his.' And it is further there scated in reference to the defendant's guilt or innocence: 'Though he did not actually direct this specific act to be done. it was not necessary that he should to constitute his guilt, if there was a common purpose existing between him and the person who actually performed the criminal act."

The above reasoning is not affected by the fact that the case was thereafter reversed in 99 Hun., 210, the reversal being based on error not germane to the subject above treated of. This opinion further states that 'the purpose of acts may to some extent be deemed characterized by their consequences.' 1 merely point to the latter quotation for the purpose of indicating what testimony in a given case will be accepted by the court as evidence of the saloon keeper's or licensee's guilt, and on this point even circumstantial evidence may be accepted. [People agt. Clark.] In the last case cited the sentence occurs, which has been often cited, that 'no one can vicariously commit crime,' and it is concluded, therefore, that the barkeeper cannot commit a crime for which his employer can be held and punished. I cannot so understand that ruling, especially in view of the following statement which I extract from the opinion of Judge Van Brunt in that case: ter quotation for the purpose of indicating what

which his employer can be held and panished. I cannot so understand that ruling, especially in view of the following statement which I extract from the opinion of Judge Van Brunt in that case:

"A principal is held liable if he actually participates in the act, the agent acting pursuant to authority within the scope of the powers conferred by the principal, and therefore when the principal is held responsible he is not vicariously suffering, but suffering for his own act. He further held 'that here was evidence to go to the jury as circumstantial evidence that the road is railroad was being conducted in that way by and with the defendant's cousant, advice, counsel, and direction.

"It seems clear to me, therefore, that this opinion does not contend against the proposition I have hereinbefore set forth. It is further objected that no warrant should issue against the employer until after the conviction of the barkeeper for the crime physically committed by him. This in my view is 'allactous, inasmuch as hereinbefore stated all persons concerned in the crime are principal; there are no accessories in missiemsanor. All the principal actors, aiders, and abeticrs are guilty of one and the same crime, and all are rulingbals, and consequently may be separately punished, Guilt, however, may be detendent upon the truth of a different state of facts as to each defendant.

"The general policy throughout this country and England runs in favor of more liberal views at the present time in regard to the treatment of these technicalities which formerly estated as obstructions in the path of the enforcement of the criminal law—to insure the punishment of the guilty without derriving the accused of any just means of defence. I therefore conclude that the people are entitled to warrants as against the employers of barkeepers who have heretofore been brought before this court and have not been discharged.

"It has been pointed out to me that my conclusions are at variance with those of some of my colleagues. It is therefore of the

THE MURDER OF CHAS. J. TWIST. Pike County Refuses to Prosecute Knight

MILPORD, Pa., Aug. 24. The Commissioners of Pike county met to-day to consider the proposed prosecution of James Knight for the kill-Twist was shot and afterward run over by a coal train. Some circumstances pointed to ward Knight as being his slaver. District Attorney Van Auken appeared before the Commissioners and said that in his opinion Twist had been murdered and that the murder had been committed in Pike county; that the murderer was James Knight, now in custody in Geneva, N. Y.; that sufficient evidence could be collected to convict Knight of the erime; that the relatives of the mur-dered man were unable to carry on the prosecution, and that in his opinion it was the duty of the Commissioners to provide

prosecution, and that in his cillular it was the duty of the Commissioners to provide the means to prosecute the murderer. After being in session about four hours the Commissioners refused to appropriate one deliar for the prosecution or to suthorize the District Attorney to take any steps to detain Knight until a requisition could be had.

They assigned as their reasons that they were afraid that the auditors would not allow for the necessary disbursements. Coroner Haich gave similar reasons for not holding an autopsy and inquest at the time of the supposed murder.

Dr. J. F. Haines of Watkins, N. Y., former Secretary of the State Board of Health, performed an autopsy and traced the course of the builet. Knight was thereupon arrested and held for a requisition to take him to Pennsylvania. He was released to-day when the action of the Commissioners became known. Twice before in the history of Pike county has murder gone unpunished for similar reasons.

A Yonkers Bicycle Thief Caught. YONKERS, Aug. 24. - Patrolman Wright of the Yonkers police arrested James Murray, 19 years of age, this afternoon on a charge of robbing the tobacco storehouse of Henry C. Kuchler of over \$100 worth of goods taken during the past few weeks.

few weeks.

Complaints have been made lately that a bicycle thief has stolen several bicycles from
Yongers people. On searching Murray's home
several bicycles were found there, and among
them one belonging to Herbert Wilke, the actor,
and one belonging to James V. Lawrence, a
member of the Board of Education. Murray
has already served one term in the penitentiary has already served one term in the penitentiary and two terms in the Protectory.

The New York and Westchester Water Company, through its counsel, Franklin Rien, has obtained from Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining Louis F. Haffen, the Commissioner of Street Improve-ments of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, from in any way interfering with the property of the company.



STYLES THAT RULE ARE OFTEN AT FULL SUN. RIBE HERE WEEKS REFORE THEY DAWN UPON THE MINDS OF OTHER DEALERS. SO WITH OUR CONTRACTS WHICH WE MADE THIS FALL, WHILE OTHERS WERE WAITING TO SEE HOW BUSINESS WOULD HE, NOW WOOL AND WAGES ARE UP-BUT CHOOSE YOUR PATTERNS AT THE OLD LOW PRICES. NO MONEY NEEDED AND GOODS READY IN A SHORT TIME.

CASH OR CREDIT. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 100 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR OTH AV. BROOKLYN STORES. PLATBUSH AV., NEAR PULTON; ST.

THE NEW PAY SYSTEM IN THE ARMY. Company Commanders as Well as Paymas-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. The army regulations which change the entire system of making payments to officers and troops will be opposed by nearly every officer in the army that has anything to do with making the payments. Sesides the paymasters, the commandants of posts and company commanders are made to handle money. It gives these officers a great deal more duty and of a very disagreeable kind. The officers, especially captains, will have to pay troops from rolls that they have not made up and about which they cannot be wholly informed. In case there is a dispute, a soldier claiming more pay or detained pay, the Captain or lieutenant of the company making the payment will not always be in possession of the in-formation necessary to explain the situation. In case there have been desertions, the Captain will have to return the money to the post commander, and the post commander will have to return it to the paymaster who made up the roll. Another disagreeable feature of the change is

that the paymaster is the only bonded officer who handles the money. Neither the post commander nor the company commander is under bonds, and he is responsible for the money from the time it comes into his hands until it is in the hands of the men. It is claimed that his receipt from the express company of the amount for warded will not exonerate him from responsibility, and in case of the loss of the money

warded will not exonerate him from responsibility, and in case of the loss of the money before it reaches the soldier the paymaster or his bondsmen would be held responsible and he could only obtain relief from Contress. The paymasters naturally do not like such a system. Now they are responsible, but they pay the money direct to the troops.

They will not be relieved of any work by the new system, as they will have to make up the amounts and rolls as heretofore and return the replies and the vouchers. This means that while they will be constantly held at the head-quarters of the different departments they will not find their work as easy and as satisfactory as now, when they make regular trips to the various posts and pay the troops direct. The saving will be in mileage for the paymaster and his cierk once a month to each of the posts.

But it is not the paymasters alone who are making the objection to the change. Captains in the army do not wish to be burdened with payments. Many of them are not good accountants, and they do not wish to have a set of books and accounts to keep in addition to their present duties. They do not want the responsibility of hamiling the money, even though they are not bouded officers. They anticipate that there may be many little annoyances and disputes, which will make the duty of commanding a company very disagreeable. In case disputes and contentions arise over payments they will be involved, perhaps for months, before the accounts can be straightened. These affairs should not, they claim, involve every company commander, but should be between the payments may be much better than are suticipated, but the officers most directly affected can see no advantage in tiem. most directly affected can see no advan

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Capt. Anderson Reports Game and Fish WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. Capt. George L. Anderson, United States army, acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, today submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says that the past winter was exceedingly mild, with but little snowfall, and it was possible to make a complete tour of the park on June 1, a condition never

before known. Travel, however, was very light.

and has continued so all summer. The number

and has continued so all summer. The number of fish captured by tourists excited Capt. Anderson's surprise. The fish tumbled over each other in their desire to be caught.

The laws of Idaho are extremely deficient in game-protective measures. The buffalo, now so nearly extinct, is not protected at all. The only herd of these now in existence is on this border, capt. Anderson points out, and is liable to cross into Idaho at any time. At least ten have been killed within the last two years, and only about one hundred of these animals still exist. Idaho should be persuaded to pass a law to protect them in her territory. The act of May 7, 1804, has had the effect of berfectly protecting game within the park. The beaver have multiplied and the larger game are practically unmolested. The Smithsonian Institution has placed \$3,000 at Capt. Anderson's disposal with which to build an enciosure and provide food for as many buffalo as can be driven within it during the coming winter.

as many outsides as an ordered within it dur-ing the coming winter.

Mosse, elk, antelope, doer, and bear are plenti-ful and increasing. The bears vielt the notels nightly and are a source of amusement and en-tertainment to the tourists.

CLOSE OF THE SUGAR STATIONS. No Machinery Sold Except After Lawful Condemnation and the Reception of Bids.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. Secretary Morton's attention being called to a special telegram which declared that he had yesterday closed every sugar experiment station in the United States twenty in number and sold the property for what he could get, said that "the statement was very misleading, and only slightly tinetured with the facts."

There has been no sugar experiment station operated by the Government in Kansas during the last four years," he continued. "The ma chinery in many of the Kansas plants had been taken and carried away by private parties. It could not be found anywhere in that State. All machinery sold, either in Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, or Florida, was some months ago New Jersey, or Florida, was some months ago condemned by a legally appointed condemnation committee. The experiment station in Nebraska for growing sugar beets at the expense of the Government was abolished two years ago. "It is true that the plants for experimenting in the manufacture of sugar, which were located in the several Mateis named, have cost the Government of the United States in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars, first and last. It is also true that no general good ever came to the positio from these investments, It is a fact, furthermore, that much of the machinery which the Government paid for has never been placed in position for operating. No sugar experimental machinery has been sold, except after lawful condemnation, regular legal except after lawful condemnation, regular lega advertising, and the reception of bids from al who desired the property."

CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

7,901 Cases and 4,804 Deaths in Japan Up to July 19.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. Consul-General Mc-Iver of Kanagawa, Japan, in a deepatch dated July 22, informs the department that the total number of deaths from cholers in Japan during 1895, up to July 19, was 4,804, the number of cases being 7,901. In the previous year there were only 314 deaths. In a period of two weeks prior the number of cases of Asiatic cholera reported in Kobe was 210, and the number of deaths 186. These figures show a marked in-

deaths 180. These figures show a marked increase in the proportion of deaths, the usual average being about 63 per cent. Reports received by Mr. McIver from the Consul in Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe) indicate that that port has been declared to be an infected port. The latest cholera information received at the Marine Hospital shows that the disease is further East than at any time this summer.

Reports just received for the week ending July 19 show that there were two deaths from cholerate distributes at Hong Kong. This is the first indication of the plague in that part of China, and, while the cases may be simply choierate in nature, the belief is that they will prove to be full-fledged cholera.

For the week ended July 19 there were eight cases and six deaths at Yokohama, and for the subsequent week five cases and five deaths. For the week of July 23, at Nagasaki, nineteen cases and five free neaths. These are the first regular and authentic reports by the Marine Hospital received from Japan.

Army Orders, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-These army orders

have been issued: The following transfers to and from light batteries and assignment of Lieutenants of artillery are ordered to take effect Oct. 1: First Artillery-Second Lieut to lake effect Oct. I riss artimery—second Lieut. William J. Show, from Light Hattery E to Battery E, the Second Lieut. William Lassiler, from Battery E, the Light Hattery E, the Control Lieut. William E, Smith, from Light Hattery E, to Battery E, which Second Lieut. Lannes E, Williams. from Battery E to Light Sake for y. A artillery. First Lieut. Edward E, Catlin. James M. Williams, from Battery B to Light Battery E.

Second Artillery First Lieut Edward H. Catlin,
from Light Battery A to Battery I. vice First Lieut
John Conklin, Jr., from Battery I. to Light Battery A;
First Lieut Louis Onteem, from Battery B to Light
Eastery A vice First Lieut, cornellias De W. Wilcox,
from Light Battery A to Battery II. First Lieut, Friest
Hinds is relieved from duty with Light Battery A, and
will join his proper battery ii.

Fourin Artillery, new under orders to report for duty
with the Fourih Artillery, is assigned to duty with
Light Battery B of that regiment, as attached theretu.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt, Lea
Fabiger, Swanty-third Lafaniry, is further extension
as attached theretu. one month.

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted first Lieut Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry.

Secretary Lamont at Gray Gables,

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 24. Scoretary Lamont has been at Gray Gables to-day with the President. He arrived this noon from Sor-rento. Me. He remained with the President all the afternoon, and at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon he was driven to the station, where he took the train for Falmouth. KEIR HARDIE AS A CRITIC.

FISITS THE BOWERY AND THE BRIDGE, AND TAKES A RIDE.

Our Business Buildings Are Incongruous, He Says, and Don't Suit His Artistic Taste-He Aiso Objects to Our Streets and the Way in Which They Are Kept,

There was little rest yesterday for J. Keir Hardie, the English Socialist leader. Early in the morning a committee of Socialists called upon him and dragged him off for a walk through parts of the city and for several rides on th street cars. He crossed the Brooklyn Bridge in the forenoon to visit some friends in Brooklyn and was greatly impressed by the bridge. On Friday night he visited the Bowery. He

was disappointed at finding it a pretty safe thoroughfare and not at all the Bowery it was when William M. Thackeray, the novelist, de scribed the "Bowery boy."

Mr. Hardie was seen by a Sun reporter at the Broadway Central Hotelafter he had returned from Brooklyn and had been put under fire by

other Socialists. He had discarded the mining cap for a straw hat. The only thing that pleased him was the Brooklyn Bridge, which he thought a wonder-ful piece of engineering. He was very unfavorably impressed with the architecture of the

Lucien Sanial, Daniel De Leon, and several

business part of New York.
"I went along Broadway," he said, "and was surprised at the utter lack of uniformity in the buildings. You would find a ten-story building cheek by jowl with a four-story structure, and as far as the architecture is concerned, I could see no pure specimen of any kind. On the contrary, Grecian, Roman, Gothic, and Renals sance are sometimes mixed up in the one build-ing. The result is very incongruous. I think the New York merchant princes, with the money they spent on these buildings, might have had results pleasanter to an artistic taste. In Lon-don the buildings in the business streets are more uniform, and, in my opinion, infinitely better from an artistic point of view."

"What do you think of the condition of the streets."

streets?"
"I think the condition very bad. If it was
"I think the condition very bad deplorable.

streets?"

"I think the condition very bad. If it was worse at any time it must have been deplorable. Such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated in any fourth-rate provincial town in England. In London there is a system by which boys with scoops at every block or two take away every bit of dirt or dust as it appears to stationary covered dust bins. You would see no town which claims to be of any importance in England as dirty as New York."

Mr. Hardie also thought the system of paving bad. If asphalt were properly prepared and properly put down, and of proper quality, it would stand the wear and tear of truck traffic. This had been proved in London.
"I don't like your granite blocks," he said. "The Strand in London, which is as busy a place as Broadway, is paved with wood. It does not require any more repairing than granite paving, and is more satisfactory in every way.
"As to the elevated roads, they look hideous. The underground railway in London is far from perfect, but it is far preferable to the horrible way in which the elevated roads disfigure the streets they pass through. I like the Broadway cable system. It is very smooth, and seems to me to be almost perfect in its way."

He thought the public buildings better, architecturally considered, than the business buildings. Then he lind a word to say about Brooklyn.

"I found the car service in Brooklyn, very

tecturally considered, than the business buildings. Then he had a word to say about Brooklyn.

"I found the car service in Brooklyn very bad." he said. "The trolley system too, is objectionable. It disfigures the streets with wires, and the appalling number of deaths from being run over by trolley cars ought. I think, to make the system very unpopular. The cars, with their long trolley poles, look clumer.

"The narrowness of the streets in New York was a surprise to me," he continued. "Broadway is certainly a misnomer. Its narrowness. is certainly a misnomer. Its narrowness is the effect of any fine buildings it may

way is certainly a misnomer. Its narrowness spois the effect of any fine buildings it may have."
He said he had been reading in the papers before he came of the rigid enforcement of the Excise law on Sunday. As a total abstainer he was glad to see the law so well enforced.
Mr. Hardie went vesterday afternoon to Ridgewood to attend the piculo of District Assembly 49. K. of L. He will attend the meeting of the Central Labor Federation to-day, and will afterward attend a banquet in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.
The Socialists will give him a reception tomorrow night at Cooper Union. Patrick Murphy, Secretary of District Assembly 49. K. of L. will preside, and amil Kirchner of the Socialist Labor party will be Secretary. The Vice-Presidents of the meeting will be William I. Brower, Master Workman of D. A. 49; Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Labor Federation, and Abraham Shapiro, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. Socialist speakers will address the meeting.
Mr. Hardie intended to address the striking vestmakers resterday, thinking at first that they were holding an open-air meeting. He changed his mind when he found they were meeting in a hail.

84, John's Guild and the Floating Hospital Features of some of the named trips of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital recently given are that one of them was in commemoration o an applyersary and another in memory of a granddaughter of the donors, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse of "The Larches," Irvington-on-Hudson, who added their presence to their gift Hudson, who added their presence to their gift on the day that the trip named by them was given. The named trips last week were: The Mrs. Charles Lanier, 518 patients; the Jefferson itogan, 1,263 patients; the Mrs. William I. Walters, 1,245 patients, and the Gwendolen Doonet, 1,178 patients.

While extreme heat was not felt last week, many very sick babies were brought to the Gulid's summer hospitals suffering from exhaustion, following the high temperature of the preceding week. The trustees of the Gulid earnestly appeal to the charitable for help now. Checks should be sent to Mr. Heury Marquand, Treasurer, 501 Fifth avenue.

Meldl Moclety's Children's Pestival, The choir boys of eleven churches will particinate in the Seidl Society's children's feetival at Brighton Beach Music Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons of this week There will be one hundred boys and forty men in the choir. The boys will sing with the orchestra the selections announced in the programmes, and will lead the children and audigrammes, and will lead the children and audience in singing the choruses of the national anthems. Mr. George Werrenrath will sing the verses of the anthema as solos, and Mr. Henry E. Duncan will have charge of the choral part of the festival.

The invitations sent out include 635 children from various orphan asylums, 200 from the Sunday school classes of the Eastern district, and a large contingent from Flatbush and vicinity. All the children are singers, and there are a great many beautiful voices among them. are a great many beautiful voices among them and altogether the festival promises to be a notable event in Brooklyn's musical history.

Benedictine Monks to Sell Their Brewery. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. The protest against the maintenance by the Benedictine monks at St. Vincent's Abbey, in Beatty, Westmoreland county, Pa., of the brewery established by them some time ago is still under consideration by dgr. Satolii, the Papal Delegate. It is said a Mgr. Satolit, the Papal Dolegate. It is said at the legation that as soon as the monks can dispose of the property they will do so. As was stated at the time the brewery and its management were discussed by the Convention of the National Total Abstinence Society in New York, the monks had no intention or dealer to affront the temperance sentiment of the nation and of the Church, and they would doubtless follow the example set by the Augustinian manks in the same State a number of years ago, in like jeircumstances, and abandon their connection with the brewery in due time.

HAY FEVER.

J. V. JORDAN, Elberon, N. J., writes: "I have tried ' 77' for Hay Fever and have found it to be all that you claim It gave me immediate relief, which all doctors have failed to do in the last HERMAN MORRE, Wincoski, Vt., a

vicilin of flay Fever for years, says. This year (1994) I was very ill with hins Fever, and after two or three weeks suffering, a friend sent me two vials of '27.' The use of one and one half vials cured nin completely, listors this I never got relief until frost came. I will try it next summer, you bet."

MRS. EDWARD STRASSLE, West Chester, N. V., writes: "Have been troubled lately with Hay Fever. My druggest got me a small bottle of *72.

It has relieved me greatly. You will oblige me by sending another bottle.

the said the winds and think show a hear to wind the wind the wind the wind the winds and think shops were acceptable.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith's

Moquettes and Axminsters. THE CHOICEST LINE OF NOVELTIES IN DESIGNS AND COLORING, SPE-TALLY PREPARED FOR THE COMING FALL, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION, AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BE-

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS WILL BE OF. FERED FROM NOW UNTIL SEPT. 15 AT PRICES GREATLY SELOW THE REGULAR AUTUMN RATES,

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

IS JOHN PHELPS COWLES DEADS

An American of Whom Trace Has Bees Lost in Central America, WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24. There is little doubt that John Pheips Cowles of this place has met his death in Central America. A recent communication from the State Depart ment in Washington says that investigation by the United States Consuls at Grapada, Wasaya, and Managua have failed to find any teace of him, and it is feared be was killed fluring one o the frequent insurrections in the vicinity of Gra-

nada more than two years ago.

Mr. Cowles left Westfield in 1997 to fill a place as civil engineer for the Imperial Kantroad Com pany of the United States of Colombia, and remained there a year. Then he went to Panama and other places on the Isthmus. During his residence in Colombis ne wrote his wife every week, and continued doing so until he reaches Granada, near Lake Nicaragua. In his last let ter he said the country was in a state of turmoil, and he was coming directly home. Since that date the wife and friends have heard nothing

date the wife and friends have heard. In 1869 from him.

Mr. Cowles was a linguist of ability. In 1869 he went to Foo Chow, and spent more than twenty years in China. After the failure of his employers, he became an attaché of the Spanish Legation in Pekir, serving several years as interpreter. While filling that place he was also professor of languages in the Chinese university, and had for his American associate on the faculty W. C. Harrington, late head of the Wasther Bureau.

university, and had for his American associate on the faculty W. C. Harrington, late head of the Weather Bureau.

Mr. Cowles was appointed in 1880, by R. B. Hayes, Vice-Consuland interpreter in Foo Chow, and held the place until nearly the close of President Cleveland's first administration, returning to the United States in 1891. He was married in Foo Chow in 1885. Mrs. Cowles was at that time head of the Rospital built for her in that city by the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Church, under whose auspices she was sent to China.

WORKING AMONG THE ESKIMOS. The Catholic Missions Reindeer Are Not Thriving in Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24 .- The Rev. Father Losi, Prefect Apostolic of the Roman Catholic missions in Alaska, and his colleague, Father Barnett, are now here for a visit. Their work s among the Eskimos, where they have the aid of about twenty-five other priests and nuns, in the country lying about 350 miles north of the Skiene, where the climatic and other conditions They report that the Eskimos are kind and

ceaceable, and readily amenable to religious in fluences. Lately the number of Eskimos of northern Alaska have, as regards the children, seen sadly diminished by a severe form of hooping cough. The reindeer introduced by the United States

authorities have failed to thrive on account of the savageness of the Eskimo dogs. Only at Fort Clarence, where the reindeer are carefully protected from the dogs, is a herd keeping up its protected from the dogs, is a new seeping up its numbers.

Father Barnett is completing an Eskimo dictionary. He deems the gold fields of the Yukon greatly overestimated in worth and difficult to work with profit. It is hopeless for young men finesperience to attempt to work profitably in this field, and even old miners carry their lives in their hands, so hard is the climate. They must also, if they hope to succeed, have available at least \$800, wherewith to exist during preliminary coertions.

this field, and even old miners carry their lives in their hands, so hard is the climate. They must also, if they hope to succeed, have available at least \$800, wherewith to exist during preliminary operations.

OBITUARY.

**Daniel Whitehead Kissam of Bridgeport, formerly of this city, died suddenly on Thursday morning at his country home at Newtown, Conn. The cause of death was a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Kissam was born in New York in 1836, and the earlier years of his business career was passed here. In 1859 the firm of Wilmot & Kissam, brass manufacturers, was formed. A year later it became the Wilmot & Kissam Manufacturing Company, and the business was continued under that name until it was removed to Bridgeport, when the name was changed to the Bridgeport to the Bridgeport to the price of the bridgeporm's gifts to the unders were link curf builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out from guid. The bridgeporm's gifts to the unders were link curf builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out from guid. The bridgeporm's gifts to the unders were link curf builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out from guid. The bridgeporm's gifts to the unders were link curf builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out found the whide was attired to the under the other, out from guid. The bridgeporm's gifts to the unders with the monogram of the other, out form builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out found the other, out form builtons of silver, with the monogram of the other, out for builtons of silver, with the monogra ness was continued under that hame until it was removed to Bridgeport, when the hame was changed to the Bridgeport Brass Company. Mr. Kissam was Secretary of the company from its formation until he retired from active business in 1802. During his residence in Bridgeport Mr. Kissam served as a member of the Board of Trade and as warden of St. John's Church in that city. He was a director of the City National Hank and of the People's Savings Bank.

Ezeklet Baldwin, who established the Frank-

Hat city. He was a director of the City Antonal Bank and of the People's Savings Bank.

Ezekiel Baldwin, who established the Frank-lin House at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, in 1836, died on Friday at his home, 63 Cranberry street. Mr. Baldwin was born at Hempstead, L. L., in 1815, and he moved to Brooklyn when he was 16 years old. He was a business man before he reached his majority. The Franklin House soon became a popular resort and before long Mr. Baldwin was making money rapidly. He never drank spirituous liquors, but he had a magnetic presence and was a loaly host. Fifteen years ago he was stricken with paralysis and since then he had been confined to the house. His wife, with whom he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary six years ago, survives him. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Society of Old Heooklynites, of the Lexington Ludge of Free Masons, and of the Nassau Lodge of Old Fellows.

The Rev. William B. Jacobs, one of the oldest

of thid Fellows.

The Rev. William B. Jacobs, one of the oldest Baptist clergymen in the State, died on Thursday at his home, 561 Franklin avenue. Brooklyn, in his 88th year. He was graduated from Brown University in 1833, and soon afterward was appointed to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Newburyport, Mass. His last pulnit charge was at North Yarmouth, Mass. In 1849 he took up newspaper work. He had been editor of the Christian Press in this city.

Mortis J. Ludwig, a member of the dry goods.

and the Christian Press in this city.

Morris J. Ludwig, a member of the dry goods from of Ludwig Brothers, 30 est Fourteenth street, died on Friday morning, after a brief illness, of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Ludwig was born thirty-three years ago at Thuringen, Germany. After completing his education in Germany. After completing his education in Germany he came to this country to join his brother. B. J. Ludwig, and to take part in the business which the latter had established. He was a member of several clubs and contributed to many charities.

Mrs. Sarah Almira Vanir, aged 72, formariy a

was a member of several clubs and contributed to many charities.

Mrs. Sarah Aimira Vanir, aged 72, formerly a prominent society woman of Philadelphia, died at her residence, 114 Franklin street, New Rochelle, yesterday. She was for years a leader in Philadelphia society, being one of the well-known Chandler family of that city, A brother, pr. George Chandler of New Houselle, survives her. She leaves a large fortine.

Martin Garry, once associated with the theaterical profession, and well known among politicians of the Elenth Ward, died on Priday night at the Seaton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvif, after long illness of lung trouble. He will be buried from St. Francis Navier's Churchi, in West Sixteenth street, to-morrow at 10 A. M. He was 31 years old and single.

Clarence Upham Chedell, Aiderman of the

Clarence Upham Chedell, Alderman of the Ninth ward of Abbure, N. V., died on Friday night after an operation for berha. He was born in Aubura, Nov. 5, 1869. The Chedells were one of the most prominent families in Aubura, and he was the last of the name.

Vice-President Wicker Very Ill. C. M. Wicker, the Vice-President and gen

eral manager of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, is suffering from injuries he received at the time of the big trolley strike. He was driving along Broad big trolley atrike. He was driving along Broad-way while inspecting his lines, and at Greene avenue ran into an obstruction which upset his waren. He was not at first aware that he was hurt seriously, but grave complications areas. After confinement for two weeks he was able to resume business, but in June last he and a re-lapse. He consulted a specialist in London, but he did not improve. He is now in a private ward in the Brooklyn Homeopastine Hospital, suffer-ing from hemorrhage of the kistneys.

McAdoo to day announces the names selected for the three gunboats under construction at

STRUCK MINETTA WATER.

DISCOVERIES OF EXCAPATORS ON SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.'S SITE.

A Lively Spring Where the Brook Used to Be and, Apparently, the Two Gutters of the Old Southumpton Hond for Channels, The men who have been at work for a month or two digging out earth and rock for the cellar of the great store which the Chicago firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. is to occupy at Sixth avenue and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and is putting down to the solid rock the foundations for the building, have been greatly troubled at times by running across what seemed to be live underground streams of

water running through the block. Fortunately the rock at this part of the city less not lie very deep, and so the live streams have not added much to the cost of the work or created much delay. Until May I the buildings on the lighteenth street corner of Sixth avenue cannot be torn down, and therefore the great cellar excavation at present skips them. Over the remaining expanse, at distances of eighteen and twenty feet apart, seven-foot square pillar foundations are being sunk. At the back of the lot the rock rises to within six or eight feet of the sidewalk level, and has to be blasted away. From there it slopes toward Sixth avenue until. about the middle of the excavation, it lies thirty feet below the sidewalk and sixteen feet below the cellar floor.

It was in this part of the excavation that about three weeks ago the workmen first came across one of the underground streams. They worked down first through a stratum of clay, then through sharp sand, then into a peat, which indicated made ground, and finally into a coarse sand and gravel. In which were found many rounded, water-worn stones, varying from 14 moles in diameter to 4 or 5 inches. Through this stratum spring water belief up, and in such quantilies that a steam pump was rigged to carry it off.

quantilies that a steam pump was rigged to carry it off.

As pier after pier was sunk, the course of this old stream became fairly well defined. It had passed diagonally across the centre of the lot from northeast to southwest. Presently, at the norshwest corner of the lot, what appeared to be another and distinct water course was struck. This was parallel with the first and yielded even more water. The rock bottom was found to fall away teward the south. A reference to old maps of this city seems to explain the matter.

The land was once part of the farm of Admiral Sir Peter Warren. Off to the westward, near where Seventh avenue now is, and running parallel with that avenue now is, and running parallel with that avenue now is, with the Abnglon road, which ran where Gansevoort street now is, with the Abnglon road, which ran where Gansevoort street now is, with the Abnglon road, which is now approximately. Twenty-first street. From the junction of these roads, near Seventhenth street and Seventh avenue, began the Southamuton road, which, curving in a quarter circle, also ran up to and joined the Ablagion road. This road crossed the Siegel, Cooper & Co. lot diagonally, and the watercourse have been discovered just where the two sides of the old road lay. May be the rounded stones were the cobblessions of its guiter. Minetta Brook, or Minetta Water, as it was known, began its course on either side of this lot. The eastern branch had its head at Twenty-first street and Broadway. either side of this lot. The eastern branch had its head at Twenty-first street and Broadway. The western branch began where Sixth avenue and Seventeenth street now cross. Probably minor streams ran-down either side of the old Southampton road te join this western branch, and it is the water following these old courses which has been discovered ozing through the sand and cobbles.

RITCHIE-100KER.

A Society Wedding at Newport Some of the Gifts Received.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, descendant of one of the old New York familles, and Miss Emily Tooker, whose father has for many seasons been a visitor here, were married this afternoon at 3 o'clock in All Saints' Memorial Chapel. The Rev. George G. Magill of old Trinity performed the coremony. G. M. Tooker, the bride's father, gave her away. Mrs. Whitney, her sister, was her only attendant,

there being no bridesmaids.

The bridegroom was attended by Austia Wadsworth, his cousin, and the ushers were Messrs, Hamilton W. Cary, De Courcey Forbes, H. Mattland Kersey, Rawlins Cottonet, Perry Belmont, Reginald Rouald, Woodbury Kane, W. Cutting, Jr., Center Hitchcock, and John S. Tooker, the last named a brother of the bride.

valuable china cups and saucers, Mrs. R. Walsh of Texas sent the photograph of a saddle horse, the pick of her ranch, which is to be sens as a gift when shipping directions have been given. Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer gave a heavy silver plate with high relief chasing. Mrs. Oction Goolet sent a large silver dish extensively chased. Mrs. C. N. Beach and Ferry Tiffany each gave a silver tea seavice. Arthur Renshaw of England sent a hunting scene in oil, and there were a great many other fine presents from well known society people.

HIRSH'S LUCKY FIND.

He Gets a \$325 Pearl Out of a Hell Gate

David Hirsh, the Assistant Treasurer of the Excise Board, was a happy man yesterday. Happy, too, were his many friends in the new Criminal building and in the Steckler Association. On Friday evening Mr. Hirsh was strolling up Second avenue, whistling "My Pearl is a Bowery Girl," until he reached Forth's oyster salpon near Seventh street. As he entered he saw the new moon's silver crescent over his left saw the new moon's silver crescent over his lefs shoulder. He bought a newspaper of a hunch-backed newsbay and ordered clams on the deep shell. Forth's clams come from Hell Gate.

Mr. Hirsh started in on clam number seven with gusto. Suddenly he stopped and an expression of pain shot over his features. He said something under his breath. Proprietor Forth, the waiter, and the cook hurried up simultaneously to hear what it was.

Carefully, from his mouth, Hirsh took a little, smooth, blue-tinted globe. It was a pearl. There was no doubt about it, as Hirsh held it to the light and revolved it between his thumb and finger.

the light and revolved if between his thumb and finger.

In his excitement Praprietor Forth offered \$25 for the find. Hirely would not sell.

Hirsh was happy then, but he did not know just how happy he ought to be until yesterday morning. A Maiden iane lapidary, to whom he took the pearl, found that it measured a quarter of an inch in diameter and estimated its value at \$325. A flaw the eize of a pin head prevents the find from being still more valuable. After the pearl has been est it will replace Hirsh's Kimberley diamond in his scarf. Pollowed the Votce and Escaped. CLEYELAND, O., Aug. 24. The Williamson

block, on the southeast corner of the public square, was entirely destroyed by fire at 1 n'clock this morning. The loss will be over \$100,000, Dr. C. W. Dean, who slept in his Sico,000, Dr. C. W. Dean, who slept in his office, was awakened by the smoke and ran our into the half. He could see nothing, and quickly became bewildered. He was groping about for some way of escape when a policeman, who had discovered the fire, burst in the door and yelled, Dean amwered, and by following the sound of the policeman's voice descended the stairs and escaped. He had his medicine case and clothes in his arms. A colored watchman named Hawk escaped by means of a fire escape, but was nearly asphysiated, and had to be sent to a hospital.

Baseball Team of Yonkers Aldermon. YONKERS, Aug. 24. The Common Council totay named the baseball learn which is to contest honors with the Aldermen of Mount Ver-

non on Labor Day, in a game which Mayor strong of New York city will umpire. The Alstrong of New York City will umpire. The Alexander Houston as their captain. The Yonkers team will be a their captain. The Yonkers team will be a their captain, of the Yonkers team will be a tracker than the trackers of the Yonkers team to be a tracker to the trackers of the Yonkers team of the Yonkers team of the Yonkers team, there is the Yonkers of the Yonkers of the Yonkers of the Carpes miles until the day of the game.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 24. Acting Secretary COAL OIL JOHNNY'S PETROLEUM SOAP

druggist got me a small bottle of '77.'

Secretary

day with
from Sorsident all
atternoon
books; soid by druggist, or sent prepaid upon resident all
atternoon
books; soid by druggist, or sent prepaid upon resoid by from Sorsoid by druggist, or sent prepaid upon resoid by druggist, bet me a small bottle of '77.'

News, Va. No. 7 will be calter the
Nashville, after Nashville, Tenn. No. 8 the
Wilmington, after Wilmington, Del, and No. 9

the Helena, after Neshville, Tenn. No. 8 the
Wilmington, after Wilmington, Del, and No. 9

to the Helena, after Helena, Moh. The name
Unadilla has been selected for the naval tug
now being built at Mare Island, Cal. The word
oils. Only laundry soap that is free
from animal facts. Results surpresses